NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1879.

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THE POLITICAL FIELD.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN BEGUN. AN OPPOSITION ORGANIZING IN ALABAMA-GOV-ERNOR ROBINSON AND CLARKSON N. POTTER CEPT THEIR RESPECTIVE NOMINATIONS-THE MOVEMENTS BY THE ROBINSON AND KELLY

A movement has begun in Alabama toward the organization of a party in epposition to the regular Democratic party. Governor Robtason and Clarkson N. Potter have accepted the nominations tendered them by the Demecratic State Convention. The Robinson and Kelly factions of the Democratic party in this city and throughout the State are actively organizing for the campaign. Preparations are making by the Tammany Democrats for the mass-meeting to be held on Thursday evening next in and around Tam-

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN ALABAMA. THE OPPOSITION UNITING AGAINST THE REGULAR DIMOCRATS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBENE!

Washington, Sept. 21.-A gentleman well informed as to the politics of North Alabama, writing from that State, says that a number of politicians heretofore prominent in the Democratic party are now engaged in organizing an indepenthe guise of the Greenback party, though many of these moving in the matter are hard-money Demolavor Greenback doctrines. They regard this, hower, as a good opportunity for making themselves felt again in the politics of Alabama. The movement has already assumed such proportions as to cause general abarm among the regular Democrats, and the latter are indulging in general threats, although as yes they are somewhat indider them too

ROBINSON AND POTTER ACCEPT.

THE GOVERNOR SAYS CIRCUMSTANCES RENDERED BY NOMINATION AS "IMPERATIVE NECESSITY"

informed Governor R binson of his nomination by the Democratic Convention in a letter dated Monday last. In reply, Governor Robinson has sent the following leiter, amounting his willingness to be the Democratic

The Hon John C. Jacobs President of the Democratic-Republicas State committee.

Dian Sin I have received your letter of the 15th met, to make a wave received your letter of the 15th met, to make a wave received your letter of the 15th met, to make a wave received your letter of the 15th met, to make a wave received your letter of the 15th met, to make a wave received your letter of the 15th met of the character and unusual ability, faily representing every county in the State. From its proceedings, I learn that, with entire unanimity, it indorsed the fourse of the State Administration, and by the vote of a very larce majority, subsequently made misminous, renominated me for the high office which I now hold. It may named by acclaimation for the post of Leutemanifovernor a gentleman known and honored throughout the State and Nation, and renominated all the officers was have for two verrs been associated with me in the modulet of State affairs.

It is well known that I neither sought nor desired a renomination, and that I did not consent to the use of my name in connection with it until circumstances beyond my control scenaded to render it an imperative necessity. Grateful to the convention for this expression of confidence, I accept its nomination. I hold in to be the duty of every citizen enjoying the benefits of a free government of the people to sacrifice private interests and healthations when thus called upon to serve the public I have made to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, to arrest vicious and extravagant legislation, to punish dereliet officials, to reform and purify the administration of the Government, to protect the rights of all classes of citizens, to reform a superior to the lowest practical point, and to relieve the people from all unnecessary burdens. The work of reform, however vigorously carried on, is unavoidably slow. It encounters at every step the hostility of those who reap rich rewards from the abuses which it seeks to correct to buffet or to buy every public officer wh

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. been accomplished except by a comparison of the situa-tion then with that of to-day. To this it is proper that I should for a moment refer. The long career of demoralreckiess legislation, loose and corrupt practices to the Administration, fraudelent contract, for public works, and a general discagard of law, both in the State and Monicipal governments. Profuse expenditures, exreckiess legislation, loose and corrupt practices in the Administration, fraudelent contract, for public works, and a general disegnard of law, both in the State and Monlegnal governments. Profuse expenditures, exception taxes and vast indebtedness were the histories result of such a condition of affairs. In 1874, the propie became aroused, and demanded the reform which was commenced in 1875 and has been steadily said vizorously pure ned ever since with most gratifying results. In 1874 the expenditure on account of the camis, exclusive of the camis debt and interest, resceed the enormous amount of \$3.842.892.75, and of the sun \$2.373.425.92 was paid from the process of a direct tax. In 1878 the amount paid for the same purpose was only \$90.347.62, the whole of whice was paid from the freveness of the ramals without any tax, and with lower rates of full and better services than were ever known before. In 1876, the year preceding the new managements of the State prisons, the excess of their expenditures over caralines, paid by taxation, was \$704.879.85. Now the tax-payers are releved from they may not that account. The prisons are substantially self-supporting, and show greatly improved methods and decipitive. In 1874 the State debt amounted to \$51.041.537.86. It now amounts, after deducting the small of fraud, to only \$8,130.726.09. I give these results in price to show the salvantage of pursuing the policy of paying debts Instead of creating them, and the benefits arising from retrenchment and reform in all transcless of the public service. Besides the great reduction effected in canal and prison expenditures, leaded to the salvantage of pursuing the policy of paying debts Instead of creating them, and the benefits arising from retrenchment and reform in all transcless of the public service. Besides the great reduction effected in canal and prison expenditures that a arising from retrenchment and reform in all transcless of the public service. Besides the great reduction of the tax and the analysis of the propi people's money, have deviced the property and state officers table and varius emong all classes of public servants. It is not claimed that he Governor and State officers under whose administration these results have been attained, are entitled to any special credit therefor. They have simply performed their duty, in observance to the requirements of the constitution and laws. This is what all officers are bound and sword to do. They are no more entitled to extraordinary or did for it than any citizen is entitled to applains for not being a thirf. But it does concern the people to know that those who have carried on these recorns and schieved these results have been true and faithful to their trosts, where others have betraved them by gross negligence and unfaithfulness; and the question now enhanted to the voters of the State is, whether they will alway a continuance of the reform poiley, or whether they will abund in if or the profuse and ourspit expositions of former times, with their inevitable attendant of increased and burdlessom taxation. I have, myself, no doubt of their decision. The great mass of our people desire good government and economical aniministration. They are not deceived by the sophistry of the dishousest or the clamoring denunciations of the dishousest or the clamoring denunciations of the dishousest or the clamoring denunciations of the state of the continue pure, and that the rottenness of maintepa administration which now disgraces some of our class shall stop bace for all. In this good work I am willing and partions to kin at any post of duty, be it high or low. We cannot better serve our State, our country and our fellow-men.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COMING ELECTION. The resolutions adopted by the convention, deciaring the position of the Democratic-Republican party upon the leading questions of the day, and pledging it anew to this great work of retrenchment and reform, have my cordini approval. The Government is established and should be administered for the protection and bene-Et of all the inhabitants of the State, without regard to political parties, religious creed or place of birth. In thickworting to impress these views upon the Legisland lare in my last annual in sagge, I used the following language. I cannot more clearly give my meaning than

Ty questing it:
"Under the Constitution the State aims to secure fail "Under the Constitution the State aims to secure and equal representation for the beopte, pure execu-ran honest charges of and a peaceful submission to in results, to the end that the implicitly may control Geverament; equal and exact justice to all men, it heliter the poverty of the poor nor the wealth of rach may help or header the mannicance of their right regardenously in the public expenses, and the light possible exercise of the taxing power, that inbor in leaf pain which we have

the fully of creating debts, as well as the crime of re-pudiating them when created; conceding to the Federal Government all the powers delegated to it and shrink-ing from no sacrifice to maintain them, it yet stornly insists upon those inherent rights reserved to each free and independent State."

These principles lie at the foundation of our system of Government. They are cardinal dectrines of the Democratic party, as I early learned and have always tried to cratic party, as I early learned and have always tried to follow them. In public and private life it has been my constant effort in the past, as it will be in the future, to unhold and enforce them by all legitimate means. While the party lives up to them and maintains them with firmness and fidelity, it will command the support of all good citizens. If it fulls below this high standard to engage in a mere scramble for the spoils of office and the drippings of an unclean administration, it will lose and deserve to lose the confidence of the people. It should constantly be borne in mind that the approaching election concerns State affairs exclusively, and is of great and unusual importance. It is the first election in our listory for the choice of all the elective State officers and both brain-hes of the Legislature. Its results will, therefore, touch very closely the home interests of our propile, every one of whom, high or low, rich or poor, has a direct interest in the just and economical management of the State Government. We must be ware of the fallacy that government is burdens rest only on the rich. They are most greyous to the poor and laboring classes. The cast of carriess or certupl public officers fails in the end upon those who work from day to day to ray the rent and but the food. The dollar nucled to taxinon comes at tast one of them. The dollar nucled to taxinon comes at tast one of them. The dollar nucled to taxinon comes at tast one of them. The dollar nucled to taxinon comes at tast one of them. The dollar nucled to taxinon comes at tast one of them, the pollar should be been quickounter trade and commerce. To this issue our nearly will address themselves, and, I builteve, will deal with it down the state. The confinuance of the reform policy is tous the only important question to be answered at the pollar possible theory question to be answered at the pollar possible theory question to be answered. The faile of the possible theory thanks the outs important question to be answered at the pollar oflow them. In public and private life it has been my

The Hon. Charkson N. Potter acknowledges the re-ceipt of Mr. Jacobs' letter, and says:

OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM MAINE. THE VOTE OF ALL BUT TWENTY SMALL TOWNS-A

RUPUBLICAN PLUBALITY OF 20,520. The official vote of Maine for Governor, with the exception of twenty small towns and plants tions, is given below. The towns to be heard from cannot make any material change in the total vote. The -MR. POTTER MAKES A BRIEF RESPONSE TO 11,452 votes, the Greenback men have gained 5,644 scattering vote is 280 larger than in 1878. The Repuband 46.789 more than the Democrats, but they tack 572 votes of a majority over all. Last year they lacked

	1579			1575		
	Ren.	Garne-	somen.	Rep.	Garee	Grann
Countres.	Davis.		Smith.	Conner	101	
An trostoggin.		1945	25000.	3902	2136	2230
Aronstons		1520	1310	2365	34426	134
Camberiand		4223	4808	7838	5014	B0.51
Franchin	1948	543	1500	1839	631	1475
H neock	3013	12:00	2053	3105	1376	1791
Kennebee		1038	4624	b705	2337	813
Knox	2582	7-8	8007	101123	1703	217:
Incoln		973	16998	1939	1864	96
Ox ord	4024	1655	2875	3441	1071	244
Penobsect	70.27	1039	Gunt.	61.3	646	8111
Pinentaquis	1.909	185	13/8	1575	203	130
Sacadanoc		555	976.	2019	-817	1.67
Somersel	3715	905	8108	2002	1054	320
Waldo	2001	572	3713	2007	644	427
Washington	4007	1696	2128	3514	2112	1373
York	65055	2454	4368	5701	3078	382

Scattering votes: 311 in 1879 and 31 in 1878 and the Opposition 12 members. In the House there one district to hear from. The Republicans have gained 25 Representatives (not counting the massing district), and lost one Senator. As the Republicans contro both branches of the Legislature, the cleonion of Daniel F. Davis as Governor next January is certain, if he lives.

THE ROBINSON AND KELLY CAMPS. CAPTAINS ON BOTH SIDES PREPARING THEIR TROOPS FOR ACTION-THE ANTI-FAMMINY AND TANMA-

The Anti-Tammany leaders, in their desire to impress the voting public with the strength of their movement in favor of Governor Robinson, have rather recklessly used the names of citi-zens in announcing a committee on a ratification meet-

Agnew. Commissioner of Jurors Duniap, who has maintained a position of "benevolent neutrality" in regard to Tammany and Anti-Tammany, and on Saturday that his name was used without permission.

The committee met in room No. 24. Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, Police Commissioner Morrison, ex-shavor Wickiam. Senator Ecclesins, Louis C. Waenner, County Cierk Thompson, Neison J. Waterbury, John E. Develin, Townsond Cox. Matthew P. Breen, James Orver, John F. Bertfann, John Fox, Join R. Feljova, Hugh H. Moore, Michael C. Murphy, Maurice J. Power, James Dally, Peter Bowe, Thomps Costigan, John M. Barrour, Charles H. Winfield, Charles G. Cernell, Magnus Gioss and Jach Gross were among those present, John E. Develin was made chairman. He M. Barbour, Charles H. Whitfeld, Charles G. Cornell, Magnus Gross and Jach Gross were among those present. John E. Develh was made chairman. He said in the course of his speech that the Tammany organization had owed its power and influence to the fact that it had always been require. It had now coased to be regular and was trying to defeat the Democratic party in this State, thereby endangering Democratic sneeds in the Freedential contest. It was decided to should a Robinson mass-meeting in and about the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, September 29.

ACTIVE WORK AGAINST ROBINSON. The leaders of Tammany Hall are conducting their campaign against Governor Robinson with much energy. Reports from the interior of the State show that nominated Edward Newcomb for Senstor and a fail county toket, and approved Mr. Kelly's nomination for Governor. John Kelly Clubs have been formed in Cheming, Cortlandt, Osweco, Ningara and Wayne Counties. Governor. John Kelly Clubs have deen brings in Calemuns, Cortlandt, Oswero, Ningara and Wayne Countries.

At the mass-meeting in Tammany Hall, Thursday
evening, Lieutenant-Governor Decisiellier. Congressman S. S. Cox, David Dudiey Fried, Taolass J. Gremner,
General Wilman F. Smith, O. B. Potter, Samne GoCourtney, Carries W. Brooke, Jenne Buek, John
H. Straham, F. B. Schoola and Angustus Schell will
mass speeches, Saturday night John Kelly Clubs were
organized at the todowing piaces; At Brooke's Assembly
Rogus, in Broome-st; at the Coloman House; at Thirdave, and One-landred-and-flirty-nighth-st; at No. 40
Orchard-st; at No. 430 East Thirteenth ward; at
Brennan Hall, One-andred-and-flits-eighth-st, and Eleventhave; at One-hundred-and-flitty-eighth-st, and Eleventhave; at One-hundred-and-flittun-st; at No. 633
Teath-sve; at No. 126 Chinton-st; at No. 693
Teath-sve; at No. 126 Chinton-st; at No. 695
Grandest,
Meetings were held also by a large number of the distract committees of Tamman Hall, at which resolulions were passed approving the work of Lie central
organization. At all these meetings the members sizued
a rod piedging their suppport to the cod of the campaign to John Kelly. The number of the John Kelly
Clubs is already very large, and they are fast Increasun. Their membership already includes the 5,000
votes granted to John Kelly by the Robinson and Talon
leaders.
General George W. Wingate has reeigned his of-

leaders.
General George W. Wingate has resigned his office of General Inspector of R fie Fractice. This office
constitutes its holder a member of Governor Roofusco's
staff, and as General Wingate will support Tomicans
Hall, he has deemed it his duty to resign the Inspector

THE TWENTY-POURTH DISTRICT.

NO CHOICE MADE BY THE SENATORIAL CONVESTION BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 21.-The Repubtican Senatorial Convention of the XXIVth District (Broome, Chenango and Delawore) assembled at Sidney Plains on Friday. Broome presented the name of Senator Halbert, Chenango that of E. B. Thomas, and Delaware that of Senator Marvin. The first ballo resulted: Halbert, 6; Tuomas, 6; Marvin, 6. After balloting 211 times without a change the convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon until October 3.

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Boston, Sept. 21 .- The Democratic State Central Committee held another meeting yesterday, to which several gentiemen not members were summened. There was a general conference over the present condi-There was a general conference over the present condi-tion of posities, especial reference being made to the Fancuit Hall Convention of next month. Some of those irresent urged that a straight nomination should be then made, no matter what result that action may bring about. Others were anxious that a conservative course should be pursued, and that nothing which will assist in defeating Butler should be left undone. No decisive action was taken, that being left to a future meeting.

A CORNELL CLUB AT ELMIRA. ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- The first Cornell Club in Cheming County has been organized in the

Fourth Ward of this city. Other c'ubs will be shortly THE COMMUNISTS' RETURN.

KELLY'S STRENGTH IN ALBANY. ALBANY, Sept. 21 .- Edward Newcomb, of this city, was to-day nominated by the anti-Robinson section of the Democratic party for Senator. An entire county ticket was also nominated. Resolutions were adopted unanimously indersing John Kelly for Governor. The convention was very largely attended.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- At the Tompkins County Democratic Convention the following n

ations were made!

For Assembly, John Rumsey; for County Judge,
P. G. Ellsworth; for County Clerk, George W. Loomis;
for District-Attorney, Devoe P. Hodson; for Superin
tendent of the Poor, Wilson D. Williams; for Justice of
the Session, Samuel Rolfe; for Coroner, S. A. Schring,
Resolutions were adopted indorsing Governor Robinson.

STEUBEN COUNTY ASSEMBLY NOMINATION. BATH, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- The Republicans of the 1st District of Steuben County have nominated Jeseph W. Davis, of Hammondsport, as candidate for the Assembly.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, 1879. The North German Gazette publishes a letter from an important personage at Vienna, declaring that the statement that the object of Prince Bismarok's visit is to conclude an alliance with Austria is mere conjec-

The Austrian semi-official Montage-Rerue says: "It is a conformity with the present situation in Europe that Prince Bismarck should deem it im to obtain a moral guarantee that Austrian policy will not change. If, during an exchange of views between Prince Blemarck and Count Antrassy, the interests of Germany and Austria are found to be pursilled, a written understanding may be drawn up relative to all possible European combinations."

PREACHING WAR IN AUGHANISTAN.

place from the Americ of Afghanistan, bringing assurances of his fifelity. A holy war is being prenched in the Khost Valley and among the Mongols. Great pre-parations are being made by the rebels, and a vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul.

A SUPPOSED VILLAIN SHOT. CONSTANTINGELS, Sept. 21, 1879.

The man who endeavored to force his way the attempt wounded three soldiers was subsequently shot by the Nizaus. He was a Roomantan. A domand for the surrender of the man's brother has been refused by the Roomanian Representative.

ALBANIANS SHOWING HOSTILITY.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1879. The Standard's Constantinople dispatch says it is reported from Janina that Albanians are arriving there daily, with the object of fighting the Greeks. They are under the impression that Janha has been ceded to Greece. They number already 9,000 men and are amply provided with amountion.

LARGE MEETING IN IRELAND.

A meeting on the land question was held at Tipperary, Ireland, yesterday, at which 18,000 persons were present. Resolutions were passed calling for abatement of rents and the establishment of the peasant proprietary system.

CETYWAYO SENT TO CAPETOWN.

Advices from Capetown via Madeira to September 2, report that King Cetywayo was to embark at Port Durnford for Capetown. S.r. Garnet Wolseley was expected at Utrecht on the 6th list.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mexico, Sept. 15 .- President Diaz cele-MEXICO, Sept. 15.—President Plaz celebrated his birthday to-day. Mr. Foster, the Minister of
the United States, was among the great number of persons who called on the occasion. The
most cordial sentiments were exchanged between
the American Minister and the President
The first commette section of the Morelos Rallway has
been opened by the president, assisted by a great crowd,
Grand presentations are being made for the celebration
to-morrow of the National Auniversary. Another
excursion party of seventy persons, from the
United States, is expecte to arrive in November.
The Government has received aumentic accounts of
the impresse reliefness of unrespected in a long
telegram to his paper. But the limits of time and
space only admitted of him giving two or three of
its most salient points. Being with him I heard the
space only admitted of him giving two or three of
its most salient points. Being with him I heard the
marrative, which was given by word of mouth,
and I now gather up the fragments which remain,
the night was lovely. We admired the clear depth
of which are being and on the lookout for opportunities
to annoy the Comments and on the lookout for opportunities
to annoy the Communities and on the lookout for opportunities
to annoy the Communities and on the lookout for opportunities
to annoy the tree made a much more intemperate use of cold water than
of which said which is a long
the most cordial sentiments were exchanged between
the American Minister and the President
marrative, which was given by word of mouth,
and I now gather up the fragments which remain,
firm. One of the sulfors, force fourly
firm. One of the sulfors, the marrative animals which the american was presented an interest and on the lookout for opportunities
to annoy the Communities to annoy the Communities
to annoy the Communities to annoy the Communities
to annoy the Communities to annoy the Communities
to annoy the Wine. For their misfortune the ship's company
was made up chiefly of Corsican sailors, fereciously
Bonapartist and on have rather fecklessif used the names of retrieval and at amouncing a committee on a ratification meeting, some of the gentlemen are absent from the city and at such distances that the letters announcing their appointment and requesting their acceptance could not have reached them. Others in the city deny that they have authorized the use of their names. Among these are Luke F. Cozans, ex-Congressman Elekhoff, ex-Judge Sutherland, Etbridge T. Sierra Majoda. Crowds are flecking there, and

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Captain-General Blanco o-day issued a general order to the Army announcing that the insurgents attacked the village of Mayari, in the Province of Santiago de Caba. A considerable number enemy, enabling the insurgents to enter the village and

IMPROVING SHARK RIVER.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., Sept. 21.-General Macomb and Colonel Ludlow, of the United States Coast Survey, met by appointment at this piace yesterday the Hon. Miles Ross, member of Congress of this distriet, ex-Governor Parker, James S. Yard, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, and a Committee of missioner of Railroad Taxation, and a Committee of the Ocean Beach Association, to examine the inlet to Shark River at this place, with a view to det radae the feasibility of deepening the miet for the admittance of vessels in distress. General Maccault and Colonel Lud-low, after going over the groun d, expressed the opinion that for a moderate expenditure the channel could be readily kept clear by the action of the tides, the head-lands on both since of the river affording unusual facilities for making substantial improvements to the

SITTING RULL IN A DUEL,

WINSIPEG, Man., Sept. 21 .- The Marquette Review publishes an interesting account of a duel between Sitting Bull and a Crow warrior which occurred after the fight of the 20th of June between 200 lodges of Stoux who were south of the burder after buffele, and companies of United States soldiers and 150 Cheyennes and Crows, Sitting Butt accepted the challenge, recrossed the line, shot the Crow, and scarped tim and took possession of his solves. In the retreat across Milk Beverrute Camala, Sitting Bull personally commanded the rear guest of light warrior, covering the movement, and was himself the last to cross.

A LARGE FLOURING MILL BURNED. Oswego, N. Y., Sept 21 .- About 1 o'clock a. m. a fire broke out in the Atias bitils, owned by John Dunn. They will be a total loss. They were valued at \$40,000, and contacted \$20,000 worth of flour and grain. Insured for about \$55,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

AN EVENING NEWSPAPER SOLD.
CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Chester Evening
Years, the property of the late William A. Todd, was soid at
mible sale to-day to william B. Howen for \$5.0.0.

APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 21.—Governor McClelan has appointed George W. Forsyth, of Morristowa Preseultor of the Pieas, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of
olonel Frederick A. Demott. A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL
OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—A committee mas been formed
at headquarters, Lieutesant-General Sir E, Seiby Snoth,
president to produce a rund for the erection of a memorial to
the late Prince Louis Nappiesis.

the late Prince Levis Napoleon.

THE GLOBE THEATRE CONTROVERSY SETTLED.
Boston, Sent. 21.—the controversy which has
seen pendiug for the past three months between the owners
of the Gobe Theatre property and John Stetach, has been
micably settled, and Stetach takes a lease for ten years.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The shooting in the provin-dal match was centined that the proving in the provin-dal match was centined this morning. Nova Scotta and necess cored 5-4 points each; Ontario, 476; Manitons, 341; Semice Edward's Island, 322, and New Frunswick, 201. Nova cotta's source being the best at long range, they win the Lon-on Merchanics cup and 880.

don Merchania' cup and \$60.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNOR COLQUITE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The House of Representatives youterlay almost unantmoney voted down a resolution condemning feovernor Colentit for alleged corruption in regard to the effice of Principal Keepor of the Penilentiary, and passed a resolution assing the Governor to examine into the conduct of that officer, and to take such action as he may deem proper.

THE EXILES ARRIVE IN PARIS.

THEIR PRIENDS WELCOME THEM HOME WITH SIN HER SON WAS LED INTO THE INSURRECTION AND SAVED FROM DEATH TO BE SENT TO THE PENAL SETTLEMENT-LOUISE MICHEL'S GOOD DEEDS-A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION DISCOUR-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, Sopt. 5 .- The Communists are the lions of the hour. Not a tongue is turned against them. I never witnessed a finer manifestation of warmheartedness than their return gave rise to on the morning of the 3d. There is much more cordiality in the poor of great cities-that is when they have borne up bravely against poverty-than in the rich. I suppose it is because to the man or woman earning bread by the sweat of the brow, the only flowers which embellish the dusty paths they tread, are those called forth by the exercise of the heart's affections. These blossoms arise out of the capacity to love somebody or semething with devoted fondness. It has been often wondered why it is that the greatest number of dogs are to be found in the wretched quarters of the city, and why the most extensive purchasers of small birds' food are seamstresses who have scarcely money enough to keep body and soul together. The prime satisfactions in the lives of the wealthy do not spring from the heart, but from well-fed vanity. Everything is made subservient to the gratification of this parsion. In large cities I have also remarked that there is more eraving after food for the heart's affections than in rural places, and particularly in France. The peasant here is not at any moment of love of offspringents at the root of settishners. These considerations suggested themselves to my mind, can honester man. He found latterly good employas I watched the other might for the arrival of the Communists in the space in front of the Orleans Railway. My fellow-watchers for the train from Port Vendres were in the majority of cases the Gibconites of French civilization, and what I saw of them did honor to burnan nature. The behavior and demennor of the women were deeply who were up "while it was yet dark" and wending their way to a sepulchral cavern by the stony hills and deep ravines around Jerusalem. Eight years of hard struggles for the barest subsistence had not weakened their affection for the excles whom they head were rendered invisible in the light of dawn, The Parisian workwoman is by no means a bad wife. She is an excellent one, as a rule, when she meets with a good husband. But the characters in which her moral beauty is most pure is in those of mother and of daughter, and, particularly, when time has mellowed her affections. Mentally, I was on my knees the other night before more than one Mater Delorosa. I saw wemen who were faded, wrinkled, white-haired, toothless, and meanly dressed, and who were, notwithstanding, resplendent with a loveliness that came of purified love. "Who are these crones?" demanded jauntily the representative of an English Tory paper. Crones! They crones! They were thrice sanctified by sorrow nobly borne; by the patiently supported transpiercement of their hearts as with jagged swords; by the elevating power of a deep, carnest, warm affection which asked for no daily return, but lived on remembrance, hope, and once in a while a letter to acknowledge the trifling remittances which had all the value of the widow's mite.

There was an old woman of some education rather an old lady-whom the correspondent of The Daily News (London) got hold of, and took under his wing, which, as he is a great friend of M. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police, was a most sheltering one on this occasion. Part of her story he repeated in a long treely as human folks are apt to do when they feel supremely happy: "I delight in those dear stars. to me all those years when the waste we last embraced each other we agreed that other, and we were to say to it everything that oppressed our hearts. Though I received a good education, I am no astronomer, and for a long time whenever I aw the Cross I used to say to myself new our thoughts are meeting above there, and give vent to expressions of maternal love and herself upon her scientific knowledge, told me that the Cross was not visible at the same time in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and that when I was gazing at it, my poor boy was being grilled in the Antipodes under an implacable sun. Why did she not leave me to my informace ? Nevertheless, as the habit was a source of much sweetness. I clung to it as to a religion in which a happy youth has been spent, and I went on with my nocturnal star-graing and message-sending as before. He son of this venerable dame, who was the widow of a country doctor, and in cramped circumstances, had won at the age of cleven a senolar-hip on the foundation in a French college. He fegured illness, not to undergo, at the public examination at the Sorbonne, the humiliation of receiving in 1869, a prize from the hand of Prince Louis Napoleon. "so that," said the poer mother, "you can understand what an exceilent pupil he was and what a Spartan soul kept him op. We were in Paris," said the mother, "uring the siece and underwent great privations. My boy was in the sortic of January 23, and slightly wounded in the shoulder. I had relations at bordeaux of whom I asked hospitality when the fall of Paris enabled me to communicate with the Provinces. We were both invited to go and stay with them and we went. My son was Republican to the tips of his nais, and his political ardor had been inflamed by the misfortunes which Imperial despotism had bronglat upon the whole land. At Bordeaux, Royalists of some mark used to come to visit our relations, to whom they used to speak vanishingly of the approaching an implacable sun. Why did she not leave me to the whole land. At Bordesux, Royalists of some mark used to come to visit our relations, to whom they used to speak vanningly of the approaching restoration of a monarchy of some sort. They gave us a version of the meetings of the Orleans princes, at the Hotel de France, with M. Thiers, which led us to think treason was meditated. The Republic was to wash the stanced linea, and the Count de Paris, when it was cleansed, was to wear it. The Republic was to bear the disgrace of ceding Alsace and Lorraine, and to meur the unpopularity of overburdening us with faxes wherewith to pay the interest of the five millions. When it had become odious, the Assembly was to proclaim the monarchy which the within wall (at which those Royalists suggered) of the Alsatian Depaires left the Monarchical party strong enough to do. My son knew Juice simen, then Thiers's right hand man, and went to call on him. He was badly received. You know what youth is, at the best of times. Its intemperance in words was deplorable after the starvation and the emoti ns of the siege. The least thing turns the lead of a lamished person. My son called Jules simon a trutor. He then wrote a letter to a violent Toulouse paper, reproaching him with having said, when he did not mean fight, that 'Moscow was better than Sedan.' Having written thus, he should have gone to the most terrible Toniouse paper, repreaching him with having easil, when he did not mean fight, that 'Moscow was better than Sedan.' Having written thus, he should have gone to the most terrible extremities in resisting the Prussians. It was better to perish by fire than to fall into the slough of dishenor and get drowneam it. This fatal letter, which was afterward brought against my some scaled his doom. He was at Pere la Chaise when the Ministry of Finances, with other public besidings, were given over to the flames. A Bonapartist schoolfellow, who was jealous of my boy's greater success in college, found the newspaper in which it was published around a pair of boots his shoemaker had sent ulm, and forwarded it to Major Gaveau. He boasted of having accomplished this wicked action to other classified. My son, who was preparing for the Poytechnic School was arrested, thrown into the Oreagery, and as he admitted that he fought with desperation, a every charge made against him was believed. He was condemned to death. Burny Bordeaux relatives got his penalty compared to transportation for life. A painful and cangerous malady, which

forces me to lead a sedentary life, prevented me going out to join him. Besides, I could do better for him by remaining here. My small income I devoted to him. It is miserably small, and I supported myself with the work of my hands. When black woollen bobbin-made lace was the fushion for mantles I often earned 40 francs a month with it. I embroidered in colored worsted for uphoisterers; I made bead crowns for graves; and when my strength failed I obtained employment as a governess in the house of some chartiable Jews. My business was to stay in the setool room while professors were giving lessons to three young ladies, My Bordeaux relatives got me this place. But I had to keep the fate of my son a secret. If I was known to be the mother of a Communist I should forthwith have been turned into the street."

"Did your son," I asked, "do any thing to belp himself?"

"He did. He worked at 75 centimes (15 cents)

did. He worked at 75 centimes (15 cents) per day as a stone-entter, and on the reads. If he had been allowed to choose so own employment, be could have get on pretty well. He caucht small-nex; and, as it setpretty well. He caught small-nex; and, as it settled on his lungs, he nearly deed and was in bad health for eighteen months. While he was sick the rain fell in terrents, and he was not under any other shelter than what was afforded by a sined made of waitles, plastered over with mud, and anything but water-proof. L. u. s. Michel, who was the guardian angel of the sick in her part of the settlement, kept him from perishing. She was a school-mistress, had served in the ambulances, and was condemned to death, originally. My son wrote me long letters filled with accounts of her sistery kindness and heroic self-sacritice. She is one of the grandest characters of cur time. Indeed I cannot think of any age which has broduced a woman of nobler soul.?

There was a woman, by profession a bookbinder,

There was a woman, by profession a bookbinder, is eleven. The other was born in 1871, when its Bryant this evening. A crowd of idlers, drawn by French, and was taken in his uniform in a cellar. The programme of the General's movements for where he was hiding, "Way did he night i" I the ensing week had already been arranged, but ment in working below (meaning New Catedonia). that if he came back their faces would not be strange to him, and I sout him often locks of their hair, which has not much changed since they were miants. It is still the color of a field of tipe wheat I wonder will be know them, or will be know me 7 I am greatly aged in those eight long and weary years. But what must not be be. My poor fellow? And to think that traitors who sold us to the Prinssians were appointed to set in independ on him?? Thus ran on the tonghe of the good wife. She had a basket with food and whe in it for the amnested federal, whose return she awaited, and a blue linen shock and cloth cap in a bundle. They were to replace the felon's civiling in which she knew the husband was to come back. A moat many other women had also garments with them for the returning federals. They dut not want them to be seen in a garb which was a symbol of slavery and disgrace.

from perhaps six or seven thousand people who remained up all night to greet them. The Government, which is nervously apprehensive lest Bisagainst Paris as a focus of revolutionary againstion, instructed the Prefect at Pointiers to keep there for nearly four hours the special train from Port Vendres. Some pretext was to be made by the railroad company. After a long journey in a third-class carriage, the on-master therefore opined that a halt would be grateful to the travellers, who were glad indeed to stretch their cramped limbs. There was another stop at Orleans; and instead of arriving in Paris at half-past 6 in the evening, they came at half-past 3 in the morning. A band of bronzed and grimey men they were, and it is surprising they looked as

joyous welcome which the Communists received

A bureau for distributing relief to and finding employment for the Communists has been opened | countries receptions were something K in the Rue Boursault. The returned exiles do not of course, but on leaving the shores of Japan he pose as martyrs. All they desire is to obtain work, had left all thoughts of grand recessions behind, and though their consciences do not reproach them | and expected no such greeting as the resounding with anything they have done, they wish by their meritorious behavior to make those who employ heavily-lader vessels now assurd him. He espetien forget that they flew to arms in 1871. Gov-cially remarked the good health that had attended them forget that they flew to arms in 1871. Government now sees the mistake it made in not carry-

pestnous weather.

A piece of good news for mothers: Dr. Bonebut, experimenting on a newly discovered pharmaceutic vegetable product of Brazil, the fince of the carica papaya, has ascertained that it dissolves the false membranes which obstruct the throat of a patient suffering from eroup. This substance is used in Brazil to give tendences to very fresh meat. Intestinal worms plunged into a solution of it are soon reduced to a pulpy consistency. The famous savant wertz has analyzed Dr. Houchut's new remedy for the terrible malady which robbed Queen Victoria last Wint to 6 her most interesting daughter the Princess Alice. of good news for mothers: Dr.

BUCHOLIZ CONVICTED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21 .- The jury in the Buchoicz case was locked up during Friday right. At 8 o'clock yesterday metaling the jury sent for reakinst, and at 10 o'clock they came into court and asked for instructions. Chief-Justice Parks read the aw defining murder in the first degree, and the jury again retired. At tweaty minutes after non-the jury came in and rendered a verdet of guity of nurder in the first degree. The prisoner broke down competely as the foreman pronounced the words.

His counsel at one made a motion in arrest of judgment, and were allowed until Tuesday next to arrive it, and two weeks longer to file a motion for a new trial.

THE FAILURE OF JAMES ADGER & CO.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21 .- No authentic statement has yet appeared of the molities of James Anger & Co., but it is currently reported they will amount to nearly \$2,000,000. The Protes' Bank, which is one of the lovers, made an assig-ment yesterday, and will wind up its affairs. This i a State bank, distinct from the People's National Rais, which is not affected by the

CRIMES AND CAS ALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WHIPPING POST.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—Four negroes and one white man were publicly whiteped at Newcastle this mortaing for lasting. The lash was applied very ingisity.

A YO'NG WOMAN BURNAD TO DEATH.

CHESTER Pents, Sept. 21.—Felen Burke, a young woman fixing near Media Penn, was burned to death at an early non-jesterday morning by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

BUN OVER AND KILLED.

ALYANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—John Quinn, a resident of Ficheurg, Mass, while walking on the track of the Central findress near West Albahy to day, was run over and kilwi.

ALBANY, N. Y. Sept. 21.—Louis Remel, with severa allase, and known as the "mon from Pern," charged with attempting to destroy the steamer St. John last July, was yestoning material by the Grand Jury for around the Land degree.

A DUEL PREVENTED.

AUGUSTA, GB., Sept. 21.-J. J. Dargan and Joseph 14. Earl, of Sunter, S. C., came here for the purpose of fighting aduel. Dargan was arrested and gave a bond. Earl cluded the officers. It is believed the parties have now gone to North Carolina to carry entitlet intention. Both are lawyers and members of the South Carolina Legislature.

yers and members of the South Carolina Legislature.

A NEW YORKER FOUND DROWNED.

Mil.WAUKER, Wis, Sept. 21.—The body of a man, aged about forty-five years, was proked up in the lake this morning. A gold watch and chain, a seal ring, with the initials "A. 8. W. "two keys, to which was attached a metal bag having on it the name "A. 8. Wenant, care surrogate's office. New York City," and some money were found in his clothing.

GRANT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED.

THE GENERAL DRIVES IN THE PARK YESTERDAY, STRATION-INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF HIS AR-RIVAL AND OF THE TESTIMONIES OF ESPEEM

General Grant, who arrived in Sau Francisco from Japan on Saturday evening, drove yesterday evening in the Golden Gate Park with Mayor Bryant. People thronged the court and corridors of the Palace Hotel during the day, but General Grant remained in seclusion. The programme for his entertainment during the week was under consideration up to a late hour last night. His reception on Saturday was a spontaneous outburst of hearty enthusiasm. Gans boomed, bells pealed, and the people cheered enthusiastically. Full details of this great popular welcome, including the brilliant scene at the Palace Hotel, are appended.

THE GUEST OF SAN FRANCISCO.

GENERAL GRANT IN COMPARATIVE SECLUSION YES T. BOAY - THE POPULAR GREETING AT THE San Francisco, Sept. 21.-During the day Gen-There was a woman, by profession a bookbinder, eral Grant made no public appearance other than with two very pretty girls. The eldest of the two to take a ride in Golden Gate Park with Mayor

> The programme of the General's movements for which will be made known an hour or two later. GRAND SCENE AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

The scene within the immense court of the Palace Hotel last night when General Grant arrived was jets litup the vast interior with a brilliant glow, the dense throngs that packed the court and inject fro in anxious expectancy of the coming smeet who wide doors were thrown open and a baronche con-taining General Grant was drawn within the building. He namediately dismounted, and crowding his way through the packed mass of human beings, was and a chorus of 500 voices opened from one of the balconies with an ode of welcome. The crowd rushed the singers for a moment almost without an undience, but being stopped in their mad chase by a force of police who blocked the way, they returned to the court, being reassured by the announcement that the General would appear on one of the balo nies after he had time to take off his overcoat. As soon as the review was finished and the various divisions had disbanded, the soldiers and satlors, veterans of the late war, repaired to the Sand Lots with a field of battery where they fired a grane salute.

response to repeated calls, appeared on the balcony of the fourth floor and bowed to the shouting crowd, immediately retiring. Still the enthusiastic populace througed the court and refused to leave. Finally Mayor Bryant appeared, and announced that as soon as the General had finished his dinner he would show himself. In a few minutes General Grant appeared, amid deafening and long-continued and the General, mounting a chair which was passed over the heads of the surrounding crowd, wa again greeted with a succession of cheers. Whe the noise subsided, he addressed them as follows:

Pellow-citizens of San Francisco-After twenty-Pycars' absence I am glad to meet you and assure plof my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you had given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to get you more fully. The General then withdrew amid prolongs, and

tremendous cheering, and the crowd, at lend, reluctantly scattered. The General is looking extremely well and ex-

pressed his satisfaction with his experience of his trip, and his surprise at the tremendous emonstration which greated his arrival home, In foreign batteries from every point and ramerous fleet of him during nos trip, and related with evident relish ernment now sees the mistake it made in not carrying a complete act of oblivion through the Chambers.

No anniversary of the 4th of September has
ever passed over so calm as that of yesterday. In
the political atmosphere there was not a leaf stirring and yet the air was exilarating, and completely
free from the sultriness which is a precursor of tempestnous weather.

A piece of good news for mothers: Dr.

A piece of good news for mothers: Dr. of her boiler power, and look her way leasurely across the Pacitic. The departure from Yokohama was attended with the most elaborate ceremony, everything being done that the Japanese Government could devise in the way of honoring their distinguished guest. When General Grant and his suite left the Mikado's palace they were accompanied by the attire Cabinet and all the foreign Ministers, Troops lined the way to the station, and as the steamer passed out of the harbor saintes thundered from every barrery and from all the vessels in the bay. On the vorage hither the General passed the time in reading, occasionally joining briefly in

social conversation with his fellow-passet gers. General Grant has informed the reception committee that he was in their hands as far us the reception was concerned, and that in regard to his stay on the coast and his future inovements, he had no programme, and would not decide until he had time to examine letters he expected to receive on landing. Mrs. Grant exhibited in all her intercourse with those who came to meet her and those she parted with, the same simplicity of manner and kindly consideration that has marked her character since first she came prominently before the world.

A GRAND AND GENEROUS WELCOME. EXPECTANCY GRATIFIED-THE ARRIVAL OF GEN-

ERAL GRANT ANNOUNCED BY THE PEALING OF RELLS AND THE BOOMING OF CANNON-INCL. DENTS OF HIS RECEPTION. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.-Little was done in the

city yesterday but to wait for the arrival of General Grant. It had been arranged that the bell of the Merchants' Exchange should ring as soon as the telegraph signalled that his ship was descried in the ofting outside the Golden Gate. All day the people waited in eager crowds in the streets. The big Pacific Mail steamer China, thronged with excursionists, had steam up, ready to east loose from her wharf at a moment's notice, The little steamer, Millen Griffith, chartered by the Reception Committee, was impatiently wheezing to be off, and in the harbor were dozens of tugs, covered with bunting dashing about, and white-winged vachts cruising up and down, expecting the signal, TWO YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 21.—The jury yesterday returned a vertical of manulaughter in the case of Jonas Rock, man, charged with the number of James Foster, and fixed the term of his imprissiment in the Pententisty at two years.

Hour after bour passed and no bell rang. Finally as the afternoon was wearing fast away the Reception Committee assembled in the Palace Hotel in disconsolate mood. What Hour after bour passed and no bell rang. Finally Palace Hotel in disconsolate mood, What was to be done? The City of Tokio would probably not arrive until after dark, and perhaps not till next morning. A reception late at night was hardly to be thought of, for the fleet of steam and sail craft could not well man ouvre in the dark without accident, and next day was Sunday. While the committee were discussing the question of whether the reception should be postponed till Monday, and the General be asked to remain on the Monday, and the General be assed to remain on the stamp tones of the bell were heard. Hardly a minute clapsed before a clangor from all the steeples filled the air, and the steam whistles on the tugs and factories screamed. The committee rushed headlong down stars and sprang into carriages and